# The People's Korea

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# DPRK President Urges OAU Leaders to Unfold Joint Struggle against Pretoria

*President Kim Il Sung sent a message on July 24 to the 22nd Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held on July 28-30 in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, expressing his country's solidarity with the participants. A final resolution adopted at the 50-member conference, which had been dominated by an unprecedented anti-apartheid spirit, denounced such countries as the United States, West Germany, Israel and Britain who have not agreed to economic sanctions on the white-led South Africa. The strong-worded resolution urged all "freedom-loving" nations to take actions against London, ranging from breaking diplomatic ties to boycotts of sporting events like the one which is affecting the Commonwealth Games in Scotland. The anti-American tone was also highlighted by speakers like the Ethiopian president who said that Ronald Reagan's tricky speech (July 22) calling for an end to apartheid but refusing to impose tough sanctions on the racist regime was "un-African." The OAU summit called upon member nations that have not yet deployed measures for the total isolation of the Botha regime to do so and to abstain from granting it landing and berthing facilities to its aircraft and ships, the final resolution said. Follows the President's message:*

Today, the African continent is under unprecedented tense situation due to the increasingly barbarous suppression of the people and aggressive moves against the neighbouring countries on the part of the South African racists, and faced with serious socio-economic difficulties resulting from the aftermaths of the past colonial rule, economic plunder based on the old international economic order and continuous natural disasters.

The current Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU will be an important occasion in solving the pressing problems confronting this continent including the issues of decolonization of Africa and the over-all sanctions against the South African racists.

We are convinced that once the entire peoples of the African countries are firmly united and unfold the joint struggle vigorously against imperialism, colonialism and racism, adhering steadfastly to independence, they will be able to overcome all difficulties standing in their advancement, taking their destiny in their hands.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the criminal aggression and intervention acts committed by the imperialists and the South African racists against the African people and send constant active support and solidarity to the entire African people in their righteous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Believing that this assembly will successfully discuss all problems placed on the agenda in accordance with the noble ideas of the OAU and make a great contribution to promoting the common cause of building a new Africa independent and prosperous, I sincerely express my wishes for the excellent result in the assembly.

## Sports Village Is under Construction in Pyongyang

See related article and photos on pages 2 & 3

**A sports village meeting the requirements of any international competitions is under construction in Pyongyang. Shown above is a conceptional drawing of one of them, called the Ankol Stadium with the seating capacity of 25,000.**

**In addition to presently open facilities, such as Kim Il Sung Stadium and the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, ten more sports facilities are in the making in this district for volleyball, table tennis, swimming, basketball, weight lifting, handball and so forth.**

**Not only that, among them are hotels for athletes and tourists as well as communication centers to inform the world of sports events and results.**

**The construction of the newly planned sports village started in the middle of May with roads improvement work. And workers began to engage in the construction of buildings themselves in July. Those facilities are scheduled to be opened by June 1988.**

## Gorbachev Favors Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula

In his speech at Vladivostok on July 28 which touched on a variety of international issues, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that Pyongyang's initiative to declare the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear-free, peace zone would become a "momentous" contribution to the idea of nuclear non-proliferation in Asia and the Pacific region, reported the APN Press News.

Earlier, 10 days after Pyongyang's overture was made on June 23, the Soviet Foreign Ministry had made public a statement, expressing a complete and full support for it.

Thus far, the proposal, which was distributed as an official document of the U.N. Security Council, enlisted full support from such countries as China, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Mongol.

The international conference is due to be held in Pyongyang in coming September to discuss this matter.

The top Soviet leader also expressed his belief that there existed a possibility of progress in resolving the national problems of Koreans as well as in easing tension on the peninsula.

With this, he said that there is no reason to refuse dialogues put forth by Pyongyang, such as tripartite talks and a 3-way military meeting, from the point of interests of Koreans themselves.

## DPRK Hits First Half Yr. Economic Goals

The official KCNA reported on July 3 that the DPRK attained its economic goals of the first half of this year in various fields, such as industry, resources development, machinery and so forth.

Upwards of 50 coal and ore mines, including the Musan Mining Complex, honored their commitments for the first six months five days ahead of the set time, said the Pyongyang's news agency, citing data available at the Mining Industry Commission.

The Pyongyang Mine beat its targets for the period at 113.2 percent in gross industrial output value, 100.2 percent in magnesite, 120.5 percent in the removal of overburden, and 109.4 percent in pit construction.

The fulfilment of the half-year plan was also announced by geological prospecting teams under the Ministry of Natural Resources Development.

The South Pyongan and South Hamgyong provincial prospecting administrations hit their half-year goals on June 17.

The plan targets were topped far ahead of schedule by ten odd industrial establishments under the Korean General Machinery Corporation, among them the Huichon Machine Tool Plant and the April 3 Factory.

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex fulfilled its plan at 104.1 percent and the Rakwon Machine Complex at 101.6 percent in terms of gross industrial output value.

The builders of the Northern Railway honoured their assignments at 101.1 percent on June 20.

## U.S.'s Pacific Strategy Calls For First Strike on Far East

A high ranking U.S. administration official made clear a new "Pacific strategy of forming a second front if a war breaks out in Europe with USSR , according to the Japanese Mainichi Shimbun on July 24.

This was revealed during a speech made at the U,S. Navy College on June 17 by Policy Planning Director Solomon of the U.S. State Department.

Indicating an increased importance of the Asia-Pacific region in the U.S. military strategy, Solomon reportedly stressed in his speech a striking contribution of the American attack strength, particularly as a result of deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers and "Tomahawk" cruise missiles which have been respectively deployed to Misawa AFB in northern Japan, south Korea and aboad warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Earlier, on February 20, U.S. Navy Secretary Rayman declared that top priority would be given to the building of U.S. naval strength in the northern Pacific and that the Pacific fleet would

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

## U.S. Commits Aerial Espionage

The Americans infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong of the DPRK and made it commit espionage against the northern half of the country, flying up to the sky above the coastal waters off Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province, from 12:33 to 12:37 July 30.

# Sports Village Will Appear in Ankol, Mangyongdae in 1988

Pyongyang's proposal for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games is enjoying the active support of the non-aligned countries and a part of Western countries, not to mention the socialist countries including the Soviet Union and China.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows in his May 20 answers to the questions put to him by the editor-in-chief of the Yugoslav newspaper Oslobodjenje:

"If the 24th Olympic Games are co-hosted by the north and south of Korea, we shall provide excellent facilities for all events to be held in Pyongyang, warmly receive the players, officials, journalists, tourists and all other guests visiting Pyongyang and offer every convenience to them."

Pyongyang has sufficient modern sports facilities for the Olympic Games.

There are the Kim Il Sung Stadium, a centre of sports and culture, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the ice rink, swimming pools at the Changgwang Health Complex and other facilities for all events of the Olympic Games including football, table-tennis, archery, wrestling, judo, gymnastics, volleyball and shooting.

In addition, now Pyongyang is pushing ahead with the construction of facilities for all kinds of sports events at a high tempo.

The representative example is the sports village, which is under construction at Ankol in the Mangyongdae district of Pyongyang.

Introduced here is the Ankol sports village:

**(Photos are artists' conceptions of the sports facilities.)**

According to Vice Chairman Li Jong Ik of the construction committee of the administrative and economic leading committee of Pyongyang city, the following sports facilities are to be built in Ankol—a basketball gymnasium (2,000-seat), a volleyball gymnasium (2,000-seat), weight lifting (2,000-seat), swimming (2,100-seat), table-tennis (3,000-seat), handball (2,300-seat) and badminton (3,000-seat) gymnasiums, a heavy gymnasium for boxing and judo (4,000-seat), a light gymnasium for physical exercises or indoor athletic sports (2,000-seat), a stadium at Ankol for all athletic sports including soccer (25,000-seat).

Moreover, there are to be built archery grounds, outdoor ice rink, training grounds, hotels for players and hotels for tourists.

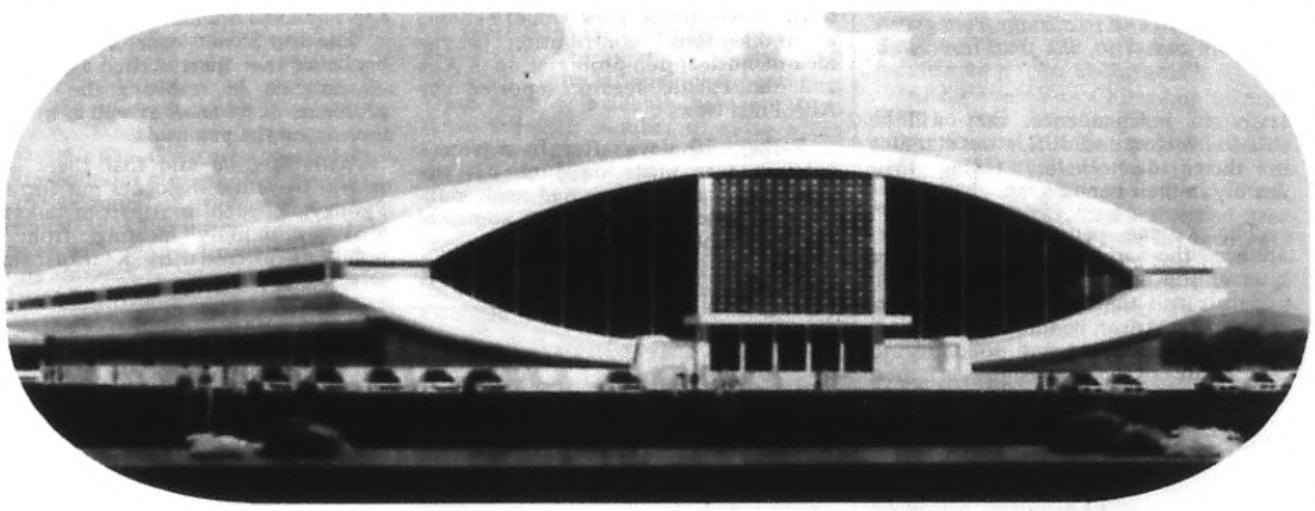
There is also established a press center from where the results of games may be reported instantly to foreign countries.

The Ankol sports village is a constituent part of Kwangbok Street whose ground-breaking ceremony was held on Jan. 10. But the construction of its district itself started in mid-May. The construction of buildings including gymnasiums started on a full scale in July.

Vice Chairman Li Jong Ik said about its prospect, "We will complete the main construction project including all sorts of gymnasiums by the end of 1987, complete arranging green areas within the first half year of 1988 and plan to open it in June, the same year. We can accept 30,000-35,000 people there. We will be able to hold any international game, not to mention the Olympic Games."

One of the main streets of the Ankol sports village will be linked with Mangyongdae, where President Kim Il Sung was born, while the other will be linked with a superhighway between Pyongyang and Nampo.

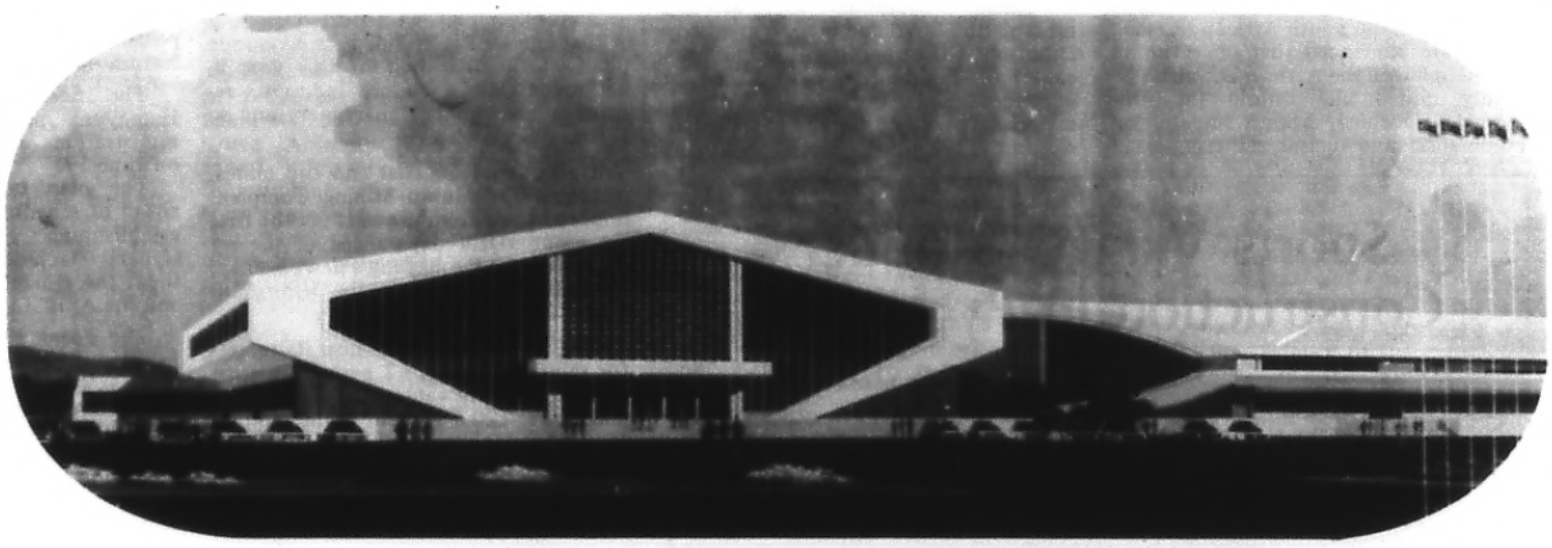
If Pyongyang's co-hosting proposal of the 24th Olympic Games is realized, south Koreans can visit Ankol by ship directly from Inchon and see the Olympic Games.



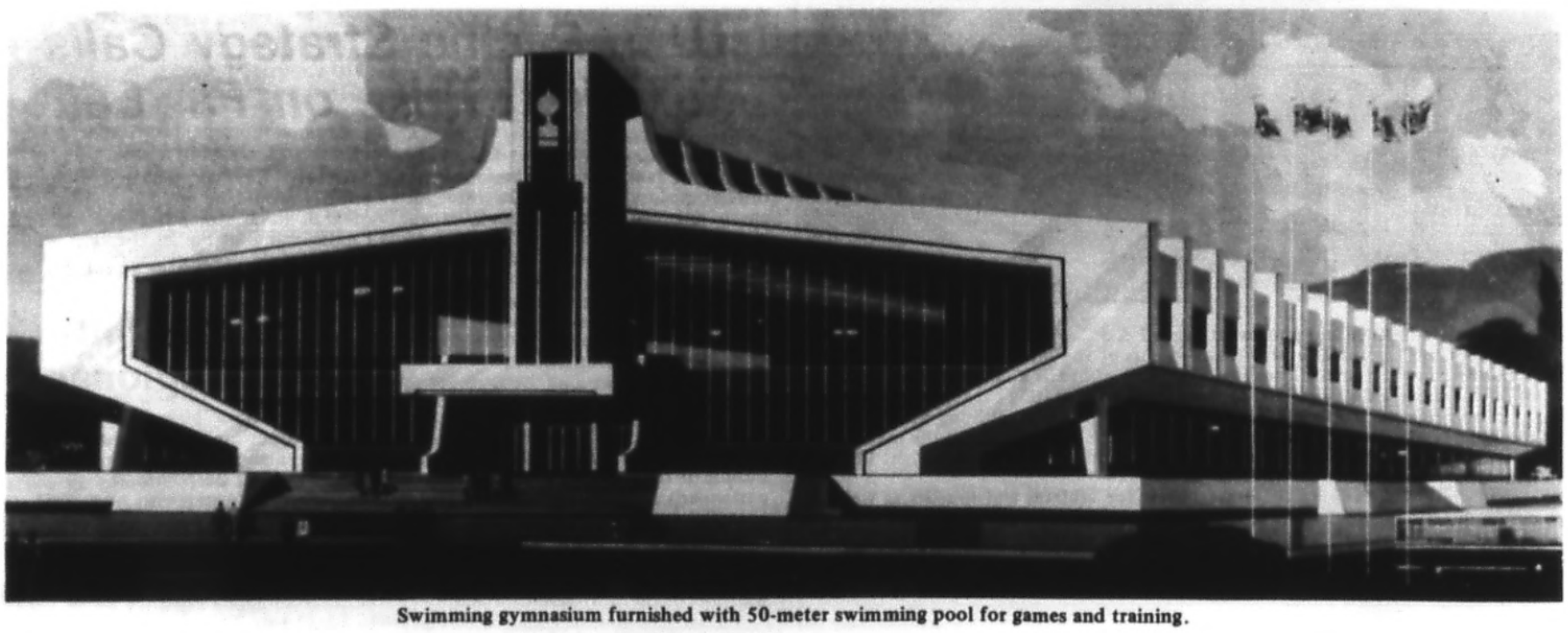
**Seating Capacity of All Kinds of Sports Facilities**

Ankol Stadium (25,000)
weight lifting gymnasium (2,000)
volleyball gymnasium (2,000)
light gymnasium (2,000)
heavy gymnasium (4,000)
table-tennis gymnasium (3,000)
swimming gymnasium (2,100)
handball gymnasium (2,300)
basketball gymnasium (2,000)
badminton gymnasium (3,000)

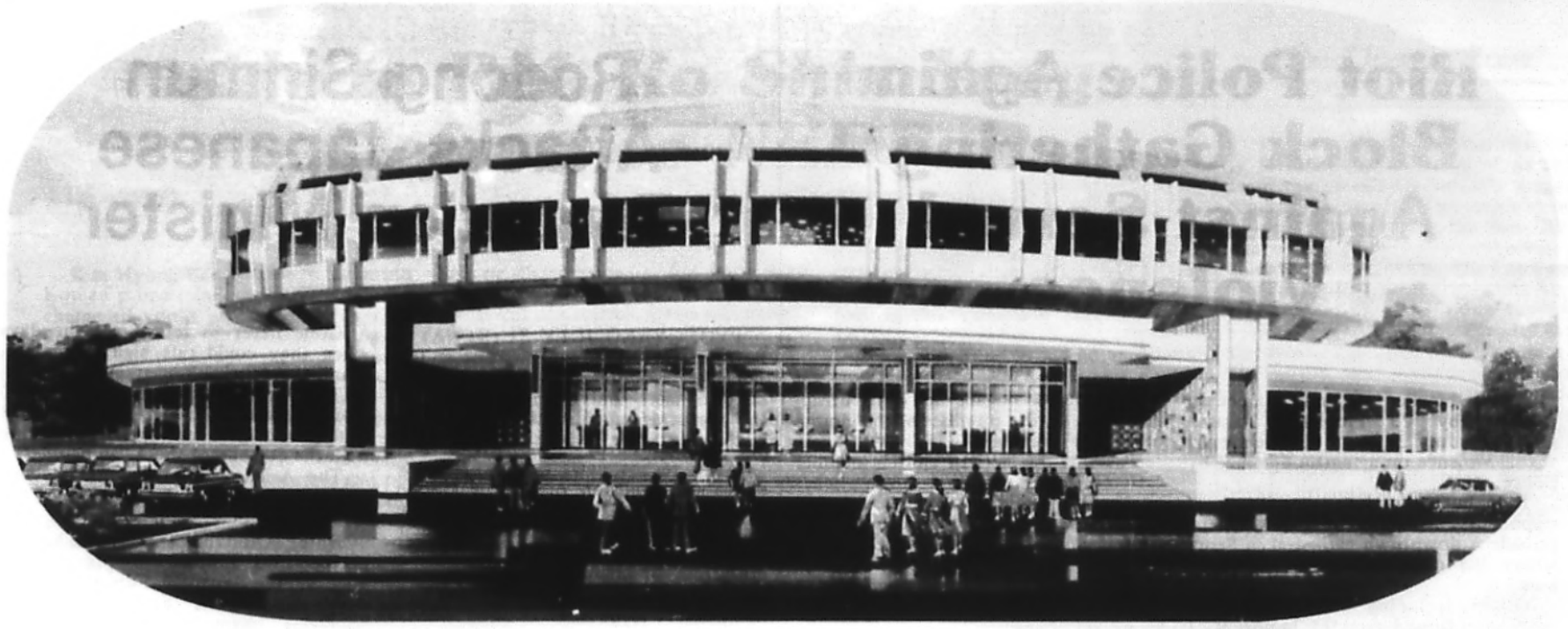
▲ Light gymnasium for physical exercises and indoor athletic sports.



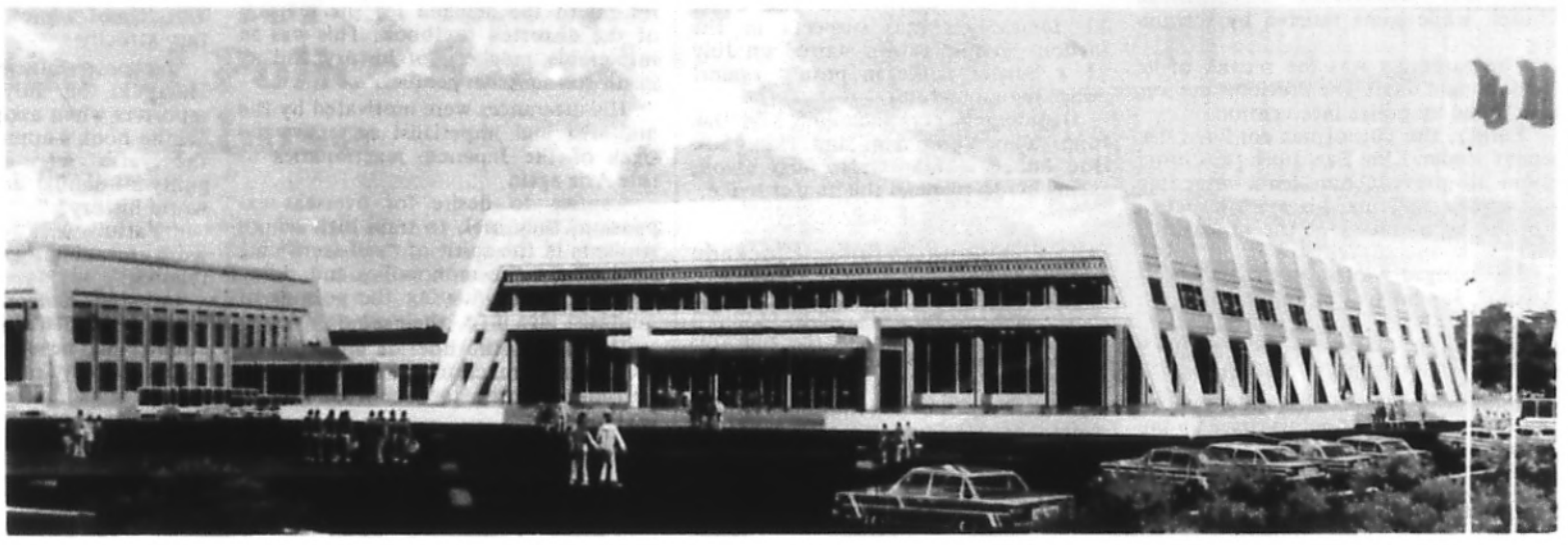
▶ Heavy gymnasium for boxing and judo.



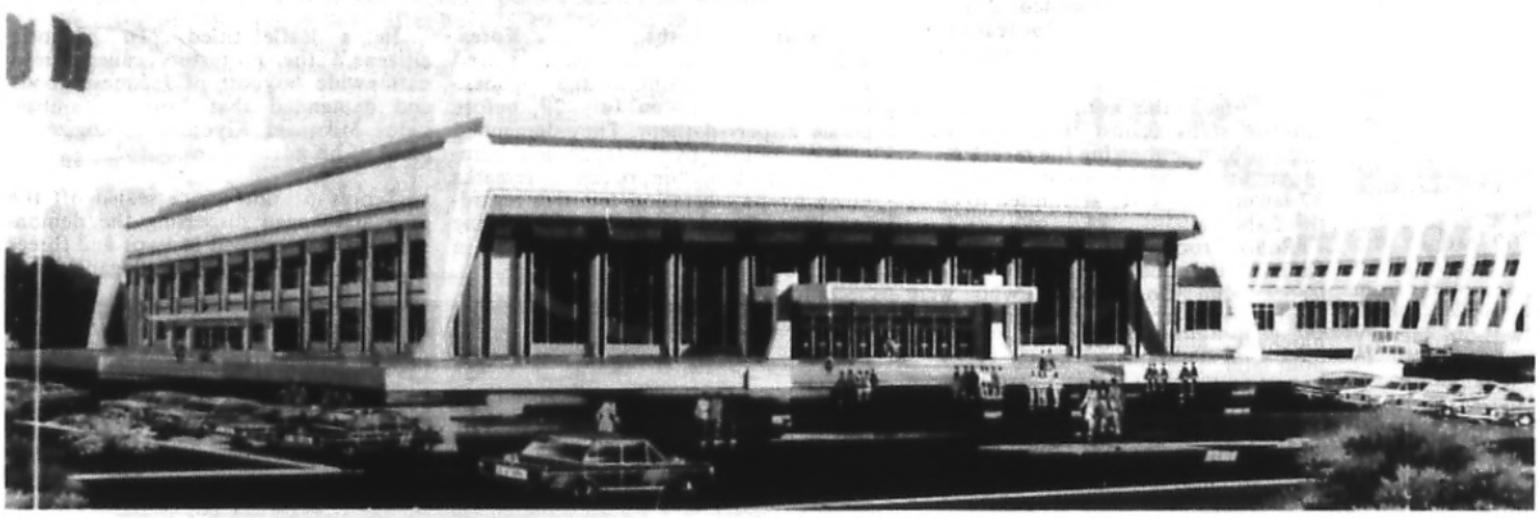
Swimming gymnasium furnished with 50-meter swimming pool for games and training.



▲ Weight lifting gymnasium.

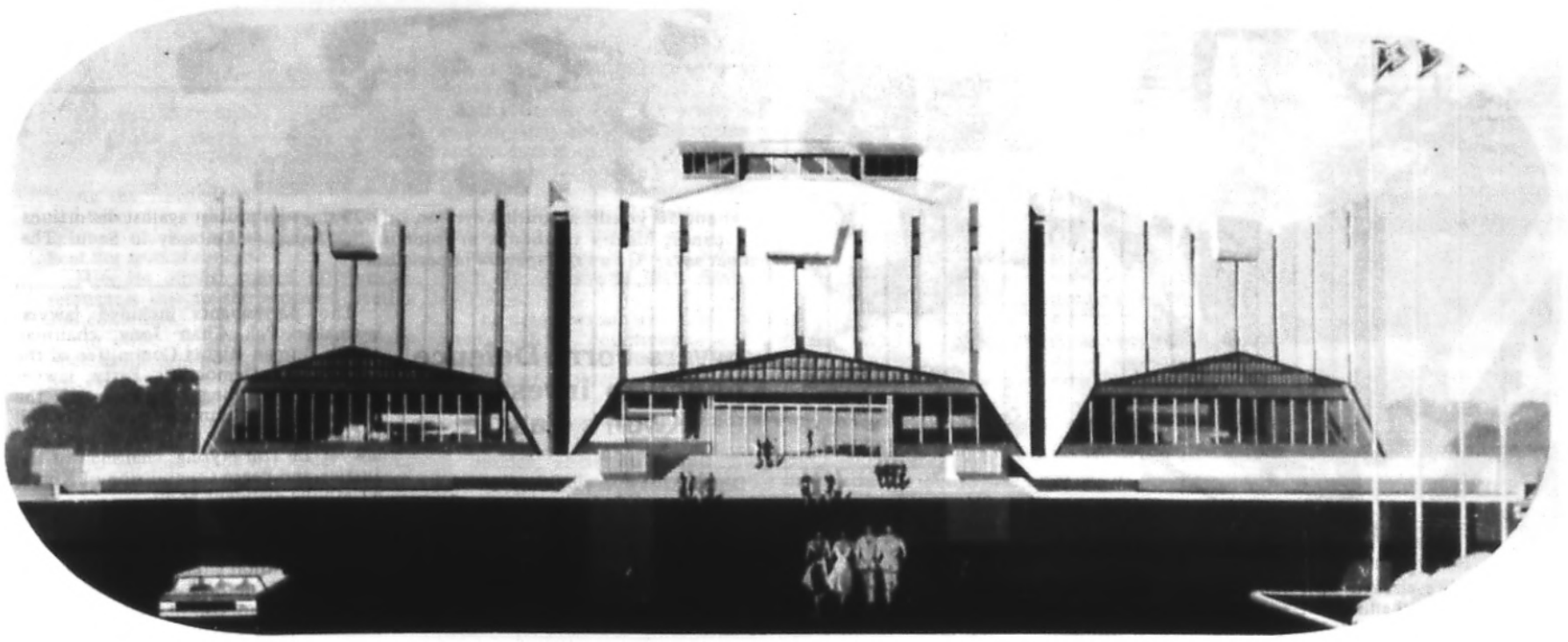


▶ Volleyball gymnasium. The gymnasium links with basketball gymnasium by a passageway.



◀ Basketball gymnasium.

▼ Badminton gymnasium.



# Riot Police Again Block Gathering Against Sexual Violence

Police blocked a prayer meeting, planned by 23 Protestant church groups on July 27 to protest the alleged sexual violence on a female detainee by police.

Riot police hauled away scores of opponents, including two lawmakers, outside a downtown cathedral in Seoul where the rally was scheduled to be held.

Others, including women and students, were turned away by hundreds of riot police surrounding the Anglican church while some resisted by screaming.

The gathering was the second of its kind in eight days. The previous one was also foiled by police intervention.

Earlier, the authorities confined dissident leader Kim Dae Jung to a hotel room to prevent him from attending the prayer meeting, his aides revealed. He had been resting at the hotel, they said.

The alleged violence involved Miss Kwon, 23, who said Moon Gui Dong, a police officer in Puchon police station, in early June molested her sexually during questioning at the station.

Opposition forces have denounced that the authorities tried to cover up the abuse.

When they arrived at the blocked-off church, the dissidents, led by national assemblymen Pak Chang Jong, Pak Sil and Kim Tae Riong of the main opposition New Korea Demcratic Party, and Protestant ministers, sat down outside and heard an impromptu speech on the alleged abuse by a minister.

When the dissidents refused to disperse, police forced them into vans and took them to a police station, including Pak and Kim.

Opposition officials said 19 dissidents, including the two detained lawmakers, were later released.

Meanwhile, about 100 people who managed to get into the Anglican church a few hundred meters from central "government" buildings, later held a prayer meeting without the key participants who were supposed to attend.

The Rev. Pak Chong Ki, an Anglican priest, said that a full dress prayer session had been planned by 23 Protestant church groups, and called the police intervention excessive.

About 50 youths, who appeared to be college students, chanted anti-"government" slogans and sang dissident songs on the premises of the church during the meeting.

Pak said one activist church member suffered cuts requiring a dozen stiches on one of his hands when he was shoved into a window pane by two policemen who followed him into the priest's office.

He carried with him copies of a printed program for use at the meeting, according to Pak.

Meanwhile, Miss Kwon and other 11 female criminal suspects in the Inchon juvenile prison started on July 21 a hunger strike in protest against police sexual tortures.

Dissident leaders including Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Ham Sok Hon on 26 sent letters to Miss Kwon, asking her to suspend the hunger strike.

## NKDP Denounces Police Blockade

The NKDP on July 28 denounced the police break-up of the religious service to protest alleged "sexual torture" as a "despicable action" designed to cover up the violation of human rights.

In a statement, a party spokesman asserted that the police foiled the July 27 prayer meeting by committing "violence" on NKDP lawmakers and their wives who tried to attend the rally.

Deputy spokesman Kang Sam Jae said, "The police blockade is a despicable action committed for fear of the exposure of the crime of sexual torture."

He urged the authorities to take punitive steps against those who were responsible for aborting the meeting.

About 20 NKDP assemblymen and 37 lawmakers' wives attempted to enter the cathedral.

Police troops escorted 32 wives, including Mrs. Cha Kil Ja, wife of floor leader Kim Dong Yong, who were staging a sit-in protest against police blockade, and released them half an hour later.

In the course of the police violence, four of them were injured.

Mrs. Cha sustained an injury at the root of her left ear, which required three stitches, and Mrs. Pak Kyong Hi, wife of Rep. Kim Hyun Kyu, fainted on a police bus and received treatment at Seoul National University Hospital.

**Riot police clashed with hundreds of youth in central Seoul on July 19 after the authorities banned an opposition rally called to protest sexual abuse of detainees. (Reuter)**

# Rodong Sinmun Attacks Japanese Education Minister

PYONGYANG JULY 31 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun today hits out at the Japanese reactionaries for distorting historic facts and openly beautifying the war of aggression in the high school history textbook.

At a recent news conference, new education minister of the Nakasone cabinet Fujio uttered the cry that the Asian nations should ponder over their own "history of aggression" before criticizing the Japanese textbook.

Refuting this, a signed commentary of the paper says:

Fujio's arrogant outburst was a total refusal of the demand for the revision of the distorted textbook. This was an intolerable mockery of history and an insult to the Asian peoples.

His utterances were motivated by the militarist and imperialist aggressive designs of the Japanese reactionaries to rule Asia again.

Captive to desire for overseas expansion, they seek to train high school students in the spirit of "self-sacrificing service" for the monopolies and ruling quarters by insinuating the poisons of militarist idea into their minds.

Herein lies the ulterior intention of the Japanese reactionaries in obstinately refusing to revise the distorted history textbook.

Gone never to return are the days when they could ride high and might, brandishing their blood-stained swords.

They should write a true history and give the younger generation a correct history education, prudently complying with the demand of the Asian peoples.

The Asian peoples will follow their future approach to the problem of the history textbook.

**Note:** After the controversial history textbook was approved "in principle" in May by the Japanese Education Ministry, the DPRK and other Asian countries charged that it distorted Japanese aggressive role during World War II and whitewashed Japanese military atrocities.

Japanese Education Minister Fujio Masayuki on July 25 told Japanese reporters when asked about his opinion on the book's approval process, "Aren't the 'yatsu' who are complaining also guilty of similar acts (of aggression) in world history? "

"Yatsu" is a derogatory Japanese word meaning "guys" or "detestable fellows."

All the Korean people have been proud of their nation because their country had never invaded other nations in its history of five thousand years, though it had been attacked many times by foreign forces.

# *"Go Away Japanese Imperialism!"*

About 50 youths in south Korea, wearing anti-Japanese headbands, staged a brief rally in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on July 29, before police dispersed them. They demanded official apology by the Japanese government for the "imprudent" remarks made by its education minister regarding the complaints of neighbouring countries about historical distortions in text books.

In a leaflet titled "To patriotic citizens," the protesters called for a nationwide boycott of Japanese goods and demanded that Japanese ambassador Mikanagi Kiyohisa apologize in place of his government.

Scores of riot police sealed off the area and began dispersing the demonstrators, who arrived in twos and threes and shouted anti-Japanese slogans.

**About 50 youths in south Korea on July 29 staged a protest against distortions in Japanese history textbooks in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul. The banner says, "Go away Japanese imperialism."**

# Lawyers Form Defence Council to Investigate Kwon's Case

Dissident lawyers on July 29 formed a defense council for Miss Kwon.

The formation of a defense panel of 36 dissident lawyers was decided on during a meeting of 13 key dissident lawyers including six lawmaker-lawyers, which was held at the Koreana Hotel.

The participants included lawyer-lawmaker Pak Chan Jong, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the New Korea Democratic Party, lawyer Cho Sung Hyong, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and lawyer Li Ton Myong, chairman of the Justice and Peace Commission of Korea, a Catholic dissident body.

The defense attorneys also agreed to seek arbitration by the court to counter the prosecution's action of dropping charges against the police officer made by Miss Kwon for her alleged sexual abuse.

# Aide to P.M. Ro Shin Yong Defects to NKDP

Kim Hyong Bae, an aide to the south Korean prime minister Ro Shin Yong in charge of youth problems, on July 28 defected to the opposition, saying he would fight against the "dictatorial government" of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, according to a UPI report from Seoul.

In "a statement of conscience" read at the headquarters of the largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party before over 80 reporters and opposition politicians, Kim, 35, urged the one million state officials to revolt against the Chon junta and reject "unjust or illegal instructions" from their superiors.

"I will not remain silent any more... state officials can no longer be the running dogs of the dictator," he said.

"All of a sudden, I realised that I should be a state official civil servant for the people," he stressed in his eight-page statement.

NKDP head Li Min U and party adviser Kim Yong Sam encouraged him by shaking hands.

Kim, identifying himself as an official working at Premier Ro's administrative coordination office, said he was forced to quit on July 21 for taking part in an opposition rally two days earlier.

He had wanted to attend an opposition rally at Seoul's Myongdong Roman Catholic Church on July 19 to denounce an alleged "sexual torture case" involving a female dissident activist.

Police broke up the rally by firing tear gas. Turned back by police, Kim said he reached a nearby subway station where he shouted anti-"government" slogans.

## "Too Close to Bone"

The south Korean authorities recently forced the withdrawal of an article from the prominent monthly magazine Sindong-A, describing attempts by intelligence authorities in the late 70s to charge and convict non-communist dissidents as communists, The Far Eastern Economic Review reported in its August 7 issue.

The magazine said, "The article was apparently too close to the bone for the authorities, who summoned two editors from the Dong-A Ilbo, the major daily newspaper which publishes the magazine, and the article's author for questioning overnight at the National Security Planning headquarters in Seoul." "The offending story was cut from later editions of the magazine", it added.

# No Justice for S. Korean Victim of Police Sexual Abuse

*"Inkwon Sosik" (News on human rights), published by the Human Rights Committee of the Council of (south) Korean Christian Churches in its July 3 edition carried an article on the details of the sexual abuses of Moon Gui Dong, a police investigator in Puchon city, based on victim Miss Kwon's testimony.*

*Miss Kwon on July 28 charged Moon with the violence. However, the "government" prosecution called her charge exaggerated but confirmed she was beaten on her breasts twice after being forced to remove her clothing.*

*Here are excerpts from the July 3 report. (Title and translation are ours... Editor)*

The victim is Miss Ho Myong Suk, 23, (a fictitious name)

She was arrested at 9 p.m. on June 4 by police while cooking in her apartment in Puchon.

She entered "Song Shin Inc." under the name of "Ho Myong Suk" after being expelled from a home economics course at Seoul National University when she was a senior.

At first she was only questioned regarding forgery of official documents as she entered the company with a forged resident registration certificate, but later on June 5 police searched her room and seized several kinds of leaflets, and inquired into the details of how she obtained the leaflets and other hidden circumstances.

As she refused to respond, the chief of Puchon police ordered a thorough investigation, and surrendered her to detective Moon Gui Dong, 33.

Moon started his inquiry on June 6.

He coerced her, saying, "Spit it out, the names of those wanted by police that you know," and "I question all 'bitches' who come here. They always confess everything as I force them to sit on the desk and take off their clothes."

However, she refused. Then Moon ripped her clothes off and .....shouted to another detective, "Bring me red pepper!"

He put instruments of torture in front of her, made himself ready to torture her, and seized her breast saying, "....."

As she resisted, he cruelly beat her and when her resistance got weaker, he again seized her breast and repeated to beat her several times.

Miss Ho almost passed into unconsciousness due to the repeated beating and contempt.

On June 7, around 9 p.m., Moon once again summoned her and compelled her to make a statement, saying, "Who are the kids coming and going to your room? Tell me the truth."

As Miss Ho replied "No", he handcuffed her and made her kneel, putting a pole between her thighs and calves.

He tramped on her thighs and beat her whole body, compelling her to confess.

He showed her the list of people wanted by police and asked her, "Do you know them? " and as she remained silent he began his sexual torture.

Her breast was exposed and her trousers and panties were torn off, her arms were handcuffed behind a chair, and were difficult to move.

Moon again seized her breast and repeated beating her whenever she resisted.

He intended to make her confess but she kept silent. Then Moon forced her to lie on her face on a desk, pulled down his trousers and shorts, and..... shouted "Won't you confess even in this way? "

As she kept silent, he forcibly kissed her twice and let her sit down and.....

Miss Ho in extreme terror and contempt almost fell unconscious.

Moon again ..... , and through this torture Moon's persistent questioning and her repeated refusal.

As he could achieve nothing even through his sexual and violent torture, Moon again let her stand up and forced her to lie on her face on the desk as he did before and .....

As she continuously refused to confess, he finally ..... and ended torture.

Mun who could get nothing even through such extreme torture seemed to conclude that nothing would be achieved any more and send her to a detension room.....

These facts were fully confirmed on July 1 through an interview by Li Sang Su.

Miss Ho on June 28 wrote a letter of complaint but the head of the peace section tore it up.

As these facts were made clear in the women's detention house, women in custody on June 28 started a hunger strike, and it brought about a men's hunger strike on June 29. Men in custody are continuing their strike as of July 2.

The detainees are asserting 8 requirements such as "policemen of guilty and torture must be detained immediately," "The chief of Puchon police and others responsible must resign," and "Abolition of the fascist regime which allows police rape," etc.

Besides, about 40 people including detainees' families on July 2 staged a sit-in struggle, upholding the same assertions with detainees.

They were arrested at several places, and Chong Hui Yun, Missionary of the Committee of Human Rights Mission of Inchon, was also arrested and questioned in the Puchon police office.

**This is the investigation room in Puchon police station where Moon Gui Dong, a police investigator allegedly committed sexual abuses on Miss Kwon, on the pretext of extracting information during the interrogations in early June.**

# Kim Dae Jung Stresses "Direct Presidential Election"

Kim Dae Jung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy in south Korea, when he was interviewed by the Asahi Shimbun correspondent in Seoul on July 25, insisted again on "direct electoral system," saying that the absolute majority of the people support the "direct presidential election" and oppose the military rule.

"If a constitutional amendment contradictory to the people's will is forced, it will only lead to a catastrophe," he warned.

Kim asserted that the freedom of the press should be restored, political prisoners released and the rights of those barred from political activities be reinstated before a change to the "constitution".

"For the restoration of democracy, it is important to unite the strength of the five–students, workers, peasants, dissident intellectuals and religious men," he stressed.

## *Mothers Call for Release of All Pol. Prisoners*

Some 30 women, mostly mothers of jailed student dissidents on July 30, staged a street demonstration in downtown Seoul, demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners.

At the hour-long anti-"government" demonstration in downtown Seoul, the women denounced the military dictatorship and carried banners calling for the unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience.

The demonstration was led by the wife of the Reverend Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the United Minjung Movement for Democracy who was arrested in May on charges of leading anti-U.S. demonstrations.

Most of the demonstrators dispersed voluntarily after riot police arrested some of them.

## *Students Denounce Opening of S. Korean Market to U.S.*

More than 300 students of Yonsei University in Seoul held a demonstration on July 22, denouncing the unlimited opening of the south Korean market to the United States and violation of human rights by the Chon Du Hwan junta.

The students held a meeting at the democracy plaza in front of the university library and criticized the carriage of the south Korea-U.S. "trade bill" which led to the unlimited opening of the south Korean market and barbarous sex torture of a coed at the Puchon police station.

They read a warning to the police and university authorities against their blockade of the university and started a demonstration arm in arm, shouting anti-"government" slogans.

# Asian Nations Slam Another Japanese History Distortion

In the midst of ongoing protests from its neighbouring Asian countries against Japan's high school history textbook screening process, a recent remark by the Japanese education minister in reference to a high school textbook approved earlier this month has fueled controversy over the textbook issue in Asian countries, threatening to develop into another possible diplomatic issue.

The newly appointed Japanese education minister Fujio Masayuki on July 25 in a news conference was quoted as saying, "Aren't the 'Yatsu' who are complaining of the descriptions of Japan's wartime action in Asia also guilty of similar acts (of aggression) in world history?" "Yatsu" is a derogatory Japanese word meaning "guys" or "detestable fellows".

Fujio's remark kicked off various protest actions by its neighbouring Asian countries, unanimously expressed their dissatisfaction, seeking an official explanation from the Japanese government on Fujio's comments.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 31, carried a signed commentary on the remark of the Japanese education minister over the textbook denouncing that his arrogant remark was a total refusal of the demand for revision of the distorted history textbook.

Also a Chinese government source on July 28 denounced the remark as "violent language which is extremely unsatisfactory."

( The March First Popular Uprising in 1919 )
**Not less than 7,600 Koreans were killed by Japanese military as they marched throughout the country chanting, "Long live Korean independence!"**

Meanwhile, on the same day in New York, demonstrators representing 42 Korean associations rallied in front of the Japanese Consulate demanding abolition of the Alien Registration Law and the fingerprinting system under the law.

They also demanded the Japanese government retract the remark made by the education minister on the reaction of other Asian countries to the Japanese history textbook that downplays Japanese aggression in Asia before and during World War II.

However, Fujio told reporters on July 28 that his remark was quoted out of context. Following the overseas protest, against Fujio's remark, Prime Minister Nakasone on July 29 said in an televised interview that it was regrettable if the education minister's recent remark on the high school history textbook had caused misunderstanding and displeasure among foreign countries. He also said that Fujio's remark didn't refer to any specific countries.

Japanese textbook screening process which is conducted by the Japanese education ministry is divided into 3 stages: (1) original textbook: (2) revised textbook: (3) sample textbook. After passing through these three stages, a textbook can get final approval as a school textbook by the ministry. But usually, a textbook is given final approval after confirming that corrections have been made according to instructions given by the ministry.

Although the history textbook, prepared by the National Council for Defense of Japan, a group of rightest conservative scholars here, was approved "in principle" in May by the education ministry, the book has since undergone numerous revisions as requested by the ministry in response to harsh criticisms from the neighbouring Asian countries, which charged it with distorting and whitewashing Japanese military atrocities before and during World War II.

They are dissatisfied with the fact that even after revision the book still contained inaccuracies.

The textbook screening process undertaken by the education ministry became an international issue in 1982 when Korea, China and other Asian countries protested Japanese textbook revised according to the instructions of ministry officials, including an instruction to substitute the word "advance" for "invasion" in describing Japan's war of aggression against Asian countries.

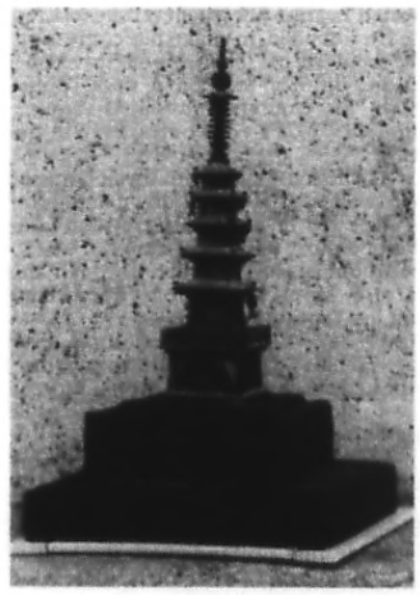
The ministry's textbook screening this time again evoked strong protests from Asian countries. They see a distortion of history, as a sign of revival of militalism and an attempt to falsify Japanese history.

It is an undeniable fact that Japan launched "a war of aggression" against neighbouring countries before and during World War II and committed various unpardonable atrocities toward those people as in by the Nanjin Massacre.

There is growing concern among Asian countries that a nation which rejects its war responsibility and conceal its past crime may commit another war in the future.

If Japan doesn't deal with its own history seriously, another textbook problem is sure to arise in the future.

# Kaesong, Treasury of Historical Remnants (3)



▲ **Nine-storied guilt pagoda found in the 5-storied pagoda of Bulil Temple. It is now possessed by the Kaesong Historical Museum.**

◀ **Five-storied pagoda of Bulil Temple; The pagoda is 8-meter high, well-proportioned, voluminous and shows the characteristics at the beginning of Koryo period. It was first built in 951 and in 1960, and was transferred from the ruin of Bulil Temple to Taepyong Park in Kaesong City. At that time, 3-, 5- and 9-storied guilt pagodas were found in the pagoda.**

# Sports and Culture

## Gold Medal at Boxing

PYONGYANG August 1 (KCNA)– Korean boxer Chang Gun Il placed first in the 71 kg category at the International Junior Boxing Tournament of Socialist Countries held in Hungary from July 21 to 27.

Mun Myong Nam finished the runner-up in the 60 kg category and Li Myong Chol third in the 54 kg category.

**(Continued on page 7)**

# Chongryun Opposes Nuclear War & National Division

A central meeting of Korean residents in Japan was held on July 26 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall to oppose and condemn the U.S. and south Korean authorities for moving toward nuclear war and dividing the nation.

Attending the meeting were First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu, Vice Chairman So Man Sul and responsible functionaries of the organizations as well as Korean residents living in the Kanto area.

In his speech, Li Jin Gyu impeached the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta for raising military tensions and rejecting north Korean peace proposals.

Furthermore, he strongly requested that the DPRK be allowed to co-host the Olympic games. He also appealed to the audience to work harder in coping with the present situation, so that the 14th Plenary Meeting of Chongryun, to be held in September, will be a great achievement.

Following the speech, several Japanese guests voiced their solidarity. They were Takazawa Torao, Secretary of the Japan Socialist Party, Ichikawa Makoto, Vice Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Wakabayashi Hiroshi, Secretary General of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Ohhara Shoji, Head of the Political National Movement Bureau of Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan).

**Central meeting urged U.S. and south Korea to comply with Pyongyang's proposal for 3-way military talks on July 26 in Tokyo.**

# Korean in Japan Arrested For "Groundless Charges"

On the morning of July 17, seventeen plainclothes policemen from Ogikubo Police Station broke into the house of Mr. Kim Dae Yong, 40, and unjustly arrested him under false charges of breaking criminal law. He was detained for 10 days.

Police spent three hours searching his house in Nakasugi, Tokyo. During the search they asked his wife if they had a wireless set and if her husband ever listened to the radio late at night. These questions bore no relation to his charges and implied that police were trying to make him out a "spy".

While under detention Mr. Kim was interrogated for more than 10 hours per day and was asked about his career, friends and knowledge of the organization.

Immediately after his arrest the Nakasugi Branch of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) organized a committee for impeaching the unjust arrest and demanding his release.

The committee organized workers and residents and visited Ogikubo Police Station four times demanding an interview with Mr. Kim and his release from detention. As a result of these efforts Mr. Kim was released at 11 a.m. oi July 26.

### *Urgent Meeting to Establish the Facts Held*

On July 26 a meeting was held to accuse Ogikubo Police authorities of unjustly arresting Mr. Kim. The meeting was held in the office of the Korean Credit Association in Japan and was attended by approximately 70 Koreans from Nakasugi, Tokyo.

At the meeting Pak Song Chol, Chairman of the Nakasugi Branch of Chongryun reported on the situation and later the free Mr. Kim related his recent experiences.

There was a concensus of opinion to carry out a thorough investigation of the whole affair.

### *Interview with Kim*

Follows an interview with Kim Dae Yong:

"The whole thing was carried out to ruin my reputation within the society and to insinuate that I am a spy."

"During my interrogation they tried to force me to admit to 20 breaches of the criminal law. Moreover, they said they would destroy my reputation if I didn't tell them everything about my career and the organization. I think they fabricated the whole thing in order to destroy the Chongryun organization from the bottom."

"While I was detained I was encouraged by our compatriots who worked very hard for my release and I was convinced that as long as we believe in the organization we have nothing to fear."

"I'll struggle hard so that this kind of unjust act by the authorities cannot happen again."

**Korean workers and residents of the Nakasugi Branch of Chongryun visit the Ogikubo Police Station, demanding the release of Kim Dae Yong.**

# Korean Here Wins 4th Int'l Japanese Chess Tournament

**Li Song Chang, 31 , a Korean resident in Yokohama city, Kanagawa Prefecture, won the 4th International Japanese Chess Tournament held in Momoi City, Aomori Prefecture, in north eastern Japan on July 20-21 under the co-sponsorship of the Japanese Chess Federation and Momoi City.**

**Fifty two contestants from 16 countries took part in the 4th tourna - ment, an annual event for foreigners in Japan.**

**Li who ranked fifth at the 3rd tournament in which he participated for the first time last year placed first overwhelming the runner-up (U.S.A.) by a wide margin of 83 move.**

**Meanwhile, in the group events of the tournament for international friendship, a DPRK contestant ranked 1st in the (A group), and another third in the (B group).**

**They were Ko Mu Nam and Kim Byong Mun.**

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

### DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

**July 26**

* A Korean Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Vice Minister Choe Su Hon for a visit to Libya.

* A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by U Jong Hak, Vice Chairman of its Central Committee for a visit to the USSR.

### Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (July 25-29)

**July 25**

* Issam Al Naib, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic.

**July 26**

* Steen Christensen, General Secretary of the Social-democratic Party of Denmark, and his party.

* A delegation of the Malian National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Oumar Kanoute, Chief of the Bureau of the Organizational Secretariat of the Central Executive Bureau of the Marian People's Democratic Union.

**July 28**

* A delegation of Conakry University of Guinea for the study of the Juche idea headed by President of the university Alseny Boiro.

**July 29**

* A delegation of the Society for the Study of the Korean Question of the Himeji, Japan, City Teachers Union headed by Matsuo Tsukasa, Chairman of the union and Chairman of the society.

* A delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Nakayama Takashi, Executive Chairman of the Gunma Prefectural Teachers Union.

* An Osaka delegation for Japan-Korea solidarity headed by Takechi Torao, Executive Vice Chairman of the Osaka branch of the Kansai district headquarters of the All Japan Harbour Workers' Union.

* Luise Rinser, female writer of West Germany.

* A delegation of economic activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kosaka Noboru, socialist member of the House of Representatives and Director of the Minor Enterprise Department.

* An Indian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Ram Darash Mishra, Professor of Delhi University of India.

### Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

**July 26**

* An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Korea and the Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences of Romania and a 1986-1988 plan for scientific cooperation between them were signed in Bucharest.

**(KCNA)**

**(Continued from page 6)**

## Koreans Get Ten Medals

PYONGYANG July 26 (KCNA)– Korean boys carried away three golds and seven silvers at the International Junior Friendship Weight lifting Tournament of Socialist Countries held in Kosice, Czechoslovakia, over July 17-19.

Kim Myong Sik emerged the winner in jerk and total in the 52 kg category.

Pak Ui Myong came first in jerk, second in snatch and second in total in the 67.5 kg category, Kim Jong Nam and Kim Dae Ung finished the runner-up in jerk and total in the 52 kg and 56 kg categories and Ko Gyong Chol in jerk in the 82.5 kg category.

## Socialist Countries Juniors Competed

PYONGYANG July 27 (KCNA)– The International Junior Friendship Women's Volleyball Tournament of Socialist Countries which began on July 19 closed on July 26 at the gymnasium of the Wonsan House of Youth.

The closing ceremony was preceded by finals for deciding the team standings:

In the games the Soviet Union trounced Korea (A) 3-2, Cuba defeated Romania 3-2, Korea (B) overran Poland 3-0 and Bulgaria overwhelmed Czechoslovakia 3-0.

The team standings of the tournament are as follows:

1. The Soviet Union
2. Korea
3. Poland
4. Bulgaria
5. Cuba
6. Romania
7. Czechoslovakia
8. the GDR
9. Hungary.

PYONGYANG July 29 (KCNA)– The International Junior Friendship Football Tournament of Socialist Countries which began on July 18 closed on July 28 at Kim Il Sung Stadium.

The closing ceremony was preceded by the finals for deciding the team standings.

In the matches the Soviet Union beat Bulgaria 2-0, Korea (A) trounced Romania 2-0 and Hungary overran Korea (B) 1-0.

The GDR tied with Romania 0-0.

The following team standings of the tournament were published at the closing ceremony:

1. Hungary
2. the German Democratic Republic
3. Korea (B)
4. Czechoslovakia
5. the Soviet Union
6. Bulgaria
7. Romania
8. Poland
9. Cuba

**(KCNA)**

# Failing Rapid Democratic Progress, The Radical May Fulfill Chon's Worst Fear: Magazine

For the first time in weeks the campuses were quiet. At Seoul's Yonsei University, the front gates were locked to keep radical students from holding a protest encampment, and the campus was closed except to summer-school students. In the National Assembly, President Chun Doo Hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party and opposition leaders were preparing to consider proposals for opposition-demanded constitutional changes. Most South Koreans were hopeful that President Chun would keep his promise for a peaceful transfer of power when his term ends in 1988.

But if government leaders and businessmen had some reason to be optimistic, there was also concern over the growth of a still relatively small group of antigovernment student radicals who in recent months have caused considerable upheaval. Last May, South Koreans were shocked when a student at Seoul National University set himself on fire to protest Chun's authoritarian rule. Radical leaders claim that at least 50 others have volunteered to immolate themselves. At the same time, the government fears that the radicals are shifting their thrust from street protest to more secretive tactics.

One method, officials contend, is a letter-writing campaign aimed at younger students. In missives that have been intercepted, recipients are urged to join the antigovernment struggle. They are told that the educational system is "slave training forcing submission and blind acceptance," rather than designed "to awaken those who are oppressed, exploited and alienated." Some radicals are said to be seeking jobs in factories in an effort to infiltrate the labor movement. Such a linkup, says Opposition Leader Kim Dae Jung, would be "a very potent force." Labor laws are outdated and ineffective; while it is technically legal to strike, walkouts are considered breaches of public order and are broken up by police.

In an effort to keep radicals from gathering groups, the Chun regime has also curtailed the activities of the Summer Community Service Corps, a program under which students help set up kindergartens in the countryside, work on farms and assist in rural health care.

Two weeks ago, 3,000 policemen raided 20 universities and colleges in the Seoul area. They confiscated some 18,000 items, including protest placards and Molotov cocktails, from student offices, clubrooms and residence halls, but they failed to find any of the ringleaders.

Among South Korea's 900 political prisoners, mostly students, is the Rev. Moon Ik Kwan, 68, a Presbyterian minister and longtime government critic whom many young people regard as a hero. Moon was convicted of sedition, along with Kim Dae Jung, after the 1980 Kwangju rebellion, but was later released. He turned himself to the authorities earlier this month after learning that he was wanted in connection with the immolation at Seoul National University, which occurred while he was speaking at the school. He has since been charged with inciting students to "conspicuous social unrest." Says Moon: "I provide the nation's students with a purpose, a focal point. I tell the students that they are studying for the nation's sake, not for college credits."

Student radicalism in south Korea is homegrown. Its adherents do not espouse any particular ideology, but they are idealistic and inclined to socialism. Most have had little exposure to political texts of any kind, including literature on Communism, which is banned in South Korea. Police posted at university gates routinely check bags for "subversive" literature. The government has investigated possible connections between the radicals and other countries, particularly North Korea, China and the Soviet Union, but has found no links.

What unites the protest groups is their rejection of virtually everything that has happened in south Korea since the peninsula was divided at the end of World War II. They consider themselves nationalists dedicated to unification with the North. Increasingly, they castigate the U.S. for what they describe as its use of south Korea as a base in the superpower contest. Says Lee Chul, a former radical who is now an opposition member of the National Assembly: "Until now, anti-Americanism was taboo, but the line has changed. Now they want to criticize the U.S. and hold it responsible for the shortcomings of its policies toward south Korea. Actually, the students think there wouldn't be a dictatorial regime here and that there wouldn't be any division [between North and South] if the Americans didn't want it that way."

A U.S. missionary in Seoul concurs with that assessment. "Today's students are very remote from the Korean War," he says. "They believe in unification, and they don't believe the government or the U.S. when they say the North is a military threat." Says a radical organizer: "The threat from the North has been used by the dictatorship for many years to blind us. We don't believe it."

Hyun Hong Choo, a former official of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and a member of the ruling party, acknowledges that the students have some legitimate complaints, but insists that the Chun regime is moving toward democratic reforms. In the short term, he says, the answer is strict and firm law enforcement, but "this is not a cure for the disease. The long-term answer is real reform, democratic reform, in this society. By draining the waters from the pond, we deny the fish the space to swim around."

Such talk coming from the government side may not persuade skeptics, whether students or their elders, who are alarmed by Chun's minimalist pace toward real democracy: The danger is that, failing more rapid progress, the radical movement may fulfill the government's worst fears and take an increasingly violent turn.

TIME, JULY 28, 1986

*"Until now, anti-Americanism was taboo, but the line has changed. Now they want to criticize the U.S. and hold it responsible for the shortcomings of its policies toward south Korea. Actually, the students think there wouldn't be a dictatorial regime here and that there wouldn't be any division [between North and South] if the Americans didn't want it that way."*

## Solomon Remark

**(Continued from page 1)**

never be dispatched to the Atlantic even if a war should break out in Europe.

In case of a U.S. attack in the Far East, the DPRK would be the target of an American nuclear attack in view of the fact south Korea and Japan have become forward operation bases in U.S. military strategy.

In other words, the Korean Peninsula and Japan would surely be victimized as a shield of American nuclear weapons in case of a "contingency" in the Far East.

The latest strategy of the Reagan administration endorses the American intention and readiness to launch a surprise attack on the DPRK as indicated by the UPI-revealed top secret Pentagon document "Fiscal 1984-88 Defence Guidance" which calls for an American strike on the DPRK when the Soviet Union "makes a thrust" in the Middle East.

The Americans have reiterated a possibility of their using nuclear and even neutron bombs in Korea.

The then U.S. army chief of staff Gen. Mayer said on January 22, 1983 that nuclear option was far simpler in Korea than in NATO countries where the 15 member countries had to be consulted before use of a nuclear weapon.

His remark was endorsed by Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque in his interview with The People's Korea on May 22, 1984 in which he indicated that the Americans feel easier to kill Asians than to kill Europeans.

In this context the Korean Peninsula had become the very region whose real danger of a war and a nuclear war exists.

## EDITORIAL

# *Sexual Abuse and the Chon Junta*

There has been an outcry at home and abroad over the recent disclosure that a south Korean dissident coed was sexually assaulted. The assailant should be sternly punished.

The Chon junta has, for a long time, used torture routinely to maintain its power and curb the anti-government campaign.

The New Korea Democratic Party planned, along with 33 other dissident and Christian groups, to hold a meeting "to reveal the frame-up of pro-communists and sexual abuse." However, the meeting had to be abandoned as a result of harassment and restrictive measures taken by the intelligence agency. Despite this, thousands of citizens took to the streets and continued the anti-government drive.

Students who are now on holiday have also organized meetings "to report on sexual torture." This has given momentum to the growing criticism coming from all strata of society against the Chon "government" and the intelligence agency.

A labor activist was arrested in May by the KCIC, bound naked to a chair and severely beaten all over his body with a club. He was also subjected to electric and cold water tortures. His wife disclosed the incident and said that her husband had told her that he was on the point of madness during the torture.

A democrat did go insane when he was hung upside down for 5-6 hours a day while he was kicked and had cold water poured on him.

Ms Kwon, a coed at Seoul National University, has been a victim of sexual harassment by the authorities. She was raped three times by investigators and severally beaten while her hands were handcuffed behind her back and her legs were tied to an iron bar.

The south Korean authorities have been resorting to very henious deeds and the disclosed cases of sexual harassment have had a strong effect on south Koreans. The case continues to be reported in newspapers, radio and T.V. and shows the strong reactions of the south Korean people to the case.

The Pak regime also employed torture to prolong its power. However, it was overthrown by a people's rebellion. The Chon junta is now following the same road as the late Pak did.

Torture denies people their dignity and human rights. The Chon junta should stop carrying out inhuman acts immediately. International action is needed and expected to exert pressure on the south Korean authorities.

# Korean Tourism Grows

PYONGYANG July 28 (KCNA) – Tourism is going on well in Korea.

According to data released by the DPRK International Tourist Bureau, the number of foreign tourists is expected to double this year compared with last year.

In the tourist season from May to October Korea is visited by many tourists from socialist countries and Finland, Britain, West Germany, Hong Kong and other countries and regions.

Applications for tourism are coming from more countries.

There are many tourist resorts in Korea which is widely known to the world as a tapestry-like land for its beautiful mountains and clean rivers.

Mt. Kumgang with more than 12,000 sky-kissing peaks, myriad-shaped rocks, many ponds and waterfalls forming rainblows in the air presents superb natural beauty.

Also among the tourist resorts are Mr. Paekdu, the highest mountain in Korea, which gives wonderful views of the four seasons at a time, Mt. Myohyang which is famous for its superb beauty and wonderful view, Songdown, Wau Island, Majon, Kyongsong hot spring, Sindok spring and other world-famous scenic spots, recreation parks, seabeaches, peculiar hot springs, spas and springs.

There are well-appointed hotels including the 45-storeyed Pyongyang Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang and at other tourist resorts.

A hotel of triangular tower style furnished with ultra modern service facilities made its appearance at the foot of Mt. Myohyang some time ago.

Tourists will go sight-seeing of scenic spots and visit the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, Nampo Barrage and other grand monumental edifices, the international friendship exhibition and Panmunjom.

They can also go round well-known ancient tombs, temples, Buddhist figures, mountain fortresses and other historical remains and momentoes and appreciate beautiful and wonderful art works.

In Kaesong tourists will see the cultivation of famous Koryo Insam and get Insam and various kinds of flixir of life made of Insam.

Tourist resorts and sports complexes in Pyongyang and local areas are linked with each other by express highways for the convenience of tourists.

Tourists who come to Korea well known for hospitality to foreign visitors will be accorded all conveniences and warm welcome from the Korean people.

Mun Gi Ryong, Deputy Director of the International Tourist Bureau, said the development of tourism is promoted in Korea.

A hotel, highest in Korea, and other hotels of peculiar style will be built in Pyongyang and tourist hotels with tens of thousands of beds will make their appearance in Wonsan.

And tourist resorts and modern service establishments will be built in different areas and, at the same time, the passenger transport capacity of the airports will markedly increase.

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